The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was <u>not</u> written for publication and is <u>not</u> binding precedent of the Board

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte JOHN F. CONROY

Application 10/068,983 Appeal No. 2004-2214 MAILED

APR 0 6 2005

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

ORDER AND ERRATUM

This application was electronically received at the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) on August 27, 2004. The application record reveals that the BPAI Docketing Notice, mailed September 10, 2004, and Decision by the Board affirming the rejections, mailed November 17, 2004, has been erroneously mailed to an incorrect address. This mistake is deeply regretted.

Application 10/068,983 Appeal No. 2004-2214

The Docketing Notice and Decision by the Board are being re-mailed and enclosed herewith as Attachments 1 and 2.

The November 17, 2004 "Decision" is hereby replaced by the decision mailed on even date herewith. All time periods for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal are to be calculated based on the date of the decision mailed herewith. Any confusion caused by the inadvertent error by the Board in the earlier "Decision" is regretted.

By Order of the

BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS

AND INTERFERENCES

By:

Amalia L. Santiago

Chief Board Administrator

(571) 272-9797

cc:

John F. Conroy P. O. Box 34223 San Diego, CA 92163-4223

Enclosures 1 and 2 ALS/cam



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PAT. & T.M. OFFICE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Paper No: Appeal No: 2004-2214 Application: 10/068,983

Appellant:

John F. Conroy

DORSEY 7 WITNEY, LLP ITELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 370 SEVENTEENTH STREET SUITE 4700 DENVER, CO 80202-5647

# **Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences Docketing Notice**

Application 10/068,983 was received from the Technology Center at the Board on August 27, 2004 and has been assigned Appeal No: 2004-2214.

A review of the file indicates that the following documents have been filed by appellant:

Appeal Brief filed on:

March 22, 2004

Reply Brief filed on:

July 01, 2004

Request for Hearing filed on: NONE

In all future communications regarding this appeal, please include both the application number and the appeal number.

The mailing address for the Board is:

BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE P.O. BOX 1450 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313-1450

The facsimile number of the Board is 703-308-7952. Because of the heightened security in the Washington D.C. area, facsimile communications are recommended. Telephone inquiries can be made by calling 703-308-9797 and should be directed to a Program and Resource Administrator.

By order of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was <u>not</u> written for publication and is <u>not</u> binding precedent of the Board.

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte JOHN F. CONROY

NOV 1-7 2004

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BOARD OF PATENT APPENLS AND INTERFERENCES

Appeal No. 2004-2214 Application No. 10/068,983 Re-MAILED

AFR U 6 2005

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

ON BRIEF

Before PAK, KRATZ and TIMM, <u>Administrative Patent Judges</u>. KRATZ, <u>Administrative Patent Judge</u>.

### DECISION ON APPEAL

This is a decision on appeal from the examiner's refusal to allow claims 1-9, 14-16, 20-23, 25, 26 and 28-32.

### BACKGROUND

Appellant's invention relates to a bottle storage rack and a method of storage. An understanding of the invention can be derived from a reading of exemplary claim 1, which is reproduced below.

1. A storage space comprising:
 a wine rack configured to be at least partially recessed in a wall and including a wine cradle configured to store a wine bottle with a stopper in contact with a stored wine.

The prior art references of record relied upon by the examiner in rejecting the appealed claims are:

| Coglin | 5,707,125 | Jan.               | 13, | 1998          |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-----|---------------|
| Borgen | 6,361,129 | Mar.<br>(filed May |     | 2002<br>2000) |

Claims 1-7, 9, 16, 20-23, 25, 26, 31 and 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Coglin. Claims 8, 14, 15 and 28-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coglin in view of Borgen.

We refer to the brief and reply brief and to the answer for a complete exposition of the opposing viewpoints expressed by appellant and the examiner concerning the issues before us on this appeal.

### OPINION

Having carefully considered each of appellant's arguments set forth in the brief and reply brief, appellant has not persuaded us of reversible error on the part of the examiner. Accordingly, we will affirm the examiner's rejections for substantially the reasons set forth by the examiner in the answer. We add the following for emphasis and completeness.

### § 102(b) Rejection

At the outset, we note that appellant has stated that claims 1-7, 9, 16 and 20 (Group I) stand or fall together as a group and that claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 31 and 32 (Group II) stand or fall together as a group insofar as those claims are rejected as anticipated by Coglin (brief, page 3)<sup>1</sup> Claim 23 is grouped and argued separately. Consequently, we select claim 1 as the representative claim for the first claim grouping and claim 21 as the representative claim for the second claim grouping.

¹ Claims 8, 14, 15 and 28-30 stand rejected under § 103(a). In this regard, rejected claims 8, 14 and 15 are asserted by appellant as not being presented for review at page 2 of the brief not withstanding that those claims remain rejected under \$ 103(a) by the examiner and are listed as rejected claims at page 2 of the brief. Thus, along with claims 28-30, we shall consider claims 8, 14 and 15 as standing or falling together with the third grouping of claims in the portion of this decision directed to the examiner's § 103(a) rejection because all of those claims are subject to that common ground of rejection and are not separately argued.

Application No. 10/068,983

We observe that anticipation by a prior art reference does not require that reference to recognize either the inventive concept of the claimed subject matter or the inherent properties that may be possessed by the prior art reference. See Verdegaal Bros. Inc. v. Union Oil Co., 814 F.2d 628, 633, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1054 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 827 (1987). A prior art reference anticipates the subject matter of a claim when the reference discloses every feature of the claimed invention, either explicitly or inherently (see Hazani v. Int'l Trade Comm'n, 126 F.3d 1473, 1477, 44 USPQ2d 1358, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 1997) and RCA Corp. v. Applied Digital Data Systems, Inc., 730 F.2d 1440, 1444, 221 USPQ 385, 388 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). However, the law of anticipation does not require that the reference teach what the appellant is claiming, but only that the claims on appeal "read on" something disclosed in the reference (see Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp., 713 F.2d 760, 772, 218 USPQ 781, 789 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 465 U.S. 1026 (1984)).

Anticipation under this section is a factual determination.

See In re Baxter Travenol Labs., 952 F.2d 388, 390, 21 USPQ2d

1281, 1283 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (citing In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831,

833, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). In the case before

us, the examiner has determined that Coglin discloses, either

expressly or inherently, a storage space meeting every limitation of the invention set forth in representative claims 1 and 21, and separately argued claim 23.

Starting with representative claim 1, appellant argues that the wine rack and wine cradle features of representative claim 1 are not met by the wall mounted cabinet disclosed by Coglin. disagree with that argument because representative claim 1 is not limited to any particular wine rack configuration or wine cradle configuration that structurally distinguishes representative claim 1 from the wall mounted storage cabinet, including shelves, as shown and described in Coglin. In this regard, we note that representative claim 1 does not require that the wine rack or wine cradle be configured to hold any particularly sized bottle or to be shaped in any particular fashion that distinguishes over the shelf-containing storage cabinet of Coglin. Indeed, at page 4, lines 29-31 of appellant's specification, it is made clear that appellant does not limit the terms "wine rack" and "wine cradle" as requiring any particular type of rack or cradle so long as the configuration selected allows for storage of a bottle (of no particularly specified size) thereon in a position such that a bottle cork can remain in contact with a stored liquid (wine) within the bottle. Here, the examiner has reasonably

determined that the shelved storage cabinet of Coglin presents a structure that the claim 1 language reads on. See, e.g., column 2, lines 27-30, column 3, lines 20-50 and column 4, lines 17-61 of Coglin.

Appellant argues that the shelves of the Coglin cabinet are flat and would not provide a cradling function. However, representative claim 1 is not limited to a "non-flat" wine cradle. As our reviewing court stated in In re Bigio, \_\_\_\_ F.3d \_\_\_; 72 USPQ2d 209, 211 (Fed. Cir. 2004), "Nevertheless, this court counsels the PTO to avoid the temptation to limit broad claim terms solely on the basis of specification passages. In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Absent claim language carrying a narrow meaning, the PTO should only limit the claim based on the specification or prosecution history when those sources expressly disclaim the broader definition." See, e.g., Liebel-Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad, Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906-09, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1806-09 (Fed. Cir. 2004)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> <u>See</u> pages 323 and 968 of <u>Webster's II New Riverside</u>
<u>University Dictionary</u> (New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1984) and the dictionary page referred to by appellants at page 1 of the reply brief for definitions of cradle and rack that are consonant with the examiner's view that the shelved storage cabinet of Coglin meets the structure (framework or stand) for supporting a wine bottle as required by representative claim 1.

(explaining requirement for an express disclaimer in either the specification or prosecution history).

Concerning the separately argued Group II claims and the representative claim 21 of that claim grouping, appellant makes substantially similar arguments, as those discussed above with respect to representative claim 1. In particular and with regard to the "bottle rack" required by representative claim 21, appellant basically maintains that the shelf-containing cabinet of Coglin does not include "the distinct features of bottle racks." However, appellant has not acted as a lexicographer by providing a restrictive definition of the claim term "bottle rack" in their specification that structurally differentiates representative claim 21 from Coglin's cabinet structure. regard, the wall recessed cabinet of Coglin is of a size and shape such that the cabinet could function to store a bottle in a horizontal position thereon. For example, Coglin teaches that the cabinet depth exceeds the wall cavity depth (typically about four inches) and the width of the cabinet can be such as to fit between studs about 16-64 inches on center such that general household items can be stored therein. See column 2, line 27 through column 3, line 50 and column 4, line 11 through column 5, line 50 of Coglin.

Application No. 10/068,983

Consequently, we agree with the examiner's determination that representative claims 1 and 21 are <u>prima facie</u> anticipated by Coglin, and with the examiner's view that the arguments furnished in the briefs do not persuasively refute that determination of the examiner.

Regarding claim 23, appellant again argues that the asserted flat shelves of Coglin do not meet the wine cradle requirement of claim 23. However, for reasons discussed above, we disagree with appellant's viewpoint because claim 23 is not so limited as to exclude a shelf structure as disclosed in Coglin based on the wine cradle language.

It follows that we will affirm the examiner's § 102(b) rejection on this record.

## § 103(a) Rejection

Concerning the examiner's obviousness rejection over

Coglin in view of Borgen, we select claim 28 as the

representative claim. See footnote 1 above. Representative

claim 28 is drawn to a method that requires the step of storing a

bottle in a bottle rack with the long axis [of the bottle]

substantially parallel to a wall plane in which the rack is at

least partially recessed.

Coglin shows a prior art partially recessed storage cabinet (rack) for storing household items thereon. In addition, Borgen evidences that it was known prior to the time of the present invention to store bottles on a rack or shelf in vertical or horizontal positions. Moreover, appellant acknowledges at page 1 of the specification that it was well known to store a bottle of wine on the side thereof to keep the cork in contact with the wine. Based on those facts, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a recessed cabinet, such as disclosed by Coglin for storing a bottle on the side thereof in a position as called for in This is especially so because Coglin representative claim 28. (column 2, lines 27-31) teaches that the recessed cabinet can be located in a kitchen, garage, dining room, etc. for storing That disclosure coupled with the known storing household items. of sealed bottles on the side thereof would have reasonably suggested the claim 28 bottle storage method to one of ordinary skill in the art with a reasonable expectation of success in so doing.

Appellant's arguments regarding a lack of a description of the claimed method in either Coglin or Borgen is noted. However, a finding of anticipation is not required for sustaining the Application No. 10/068,983

examiner's obviousness rejection. Here, based on the facts of record discussed above, there is ample motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to employ the shelves of the storage cabinet of Coglin for supporting a bottle with the long axis thereof in a horizontal position thereon. As such, we will sustain the examiner's obviousness rejection, on this record.

### CONCLUSION

The decision of the examiner to reject claims 1-7, 9, 16, 20-23, 25, 26, 31 and 32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Coglin and to reject claims 8, 14, 15 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coglin in view of Borgen is affirmed.

No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 CFR  $\S$  1.136(a).

<u>AFFIRMED</u>

CHUNG K PAK

Administrative Patent Judge

PETER F. KRATZ

Administrative Patent Judge

BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND

INTERFERENCES

CATHERINE TIMM

Administrative Patent Judge

PFK/sld

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# WEBSTER'S II New Riverside University Dictionary

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Manufactured in the United States of America

ar body, supporting the dashboard ingine cowling. -vt. cowled, cowlif with a cowl.

aring or supplied with a cowl: HOODE

om its appearance of having been licket ift of hair on the head that grows in ie rest of the hair and will not lie removable metal covering for an aircraft

1') n. 1. An owner of cattle or a cattle hiefly Brit. A cowherd. 1. A fellow worker.

sarse plant of the genus Heracleum,

: tropical vine, Vigna sinensis, bearing ivated in the southern United States imal feed. 2. The edible pealike seed

erz, koo'-) n. [After William Cowner ir of small compound racemose gland ing into the male urethra.

formal. A cowboy. horse used in roundurs.

contagious skin disease of cattle, cause and used to vaccinate humans applied

har) n. Informal. A cowboy. ı'rê) n., pl. -ries. [Hindi kauri < 🔄 orig.] Any of various tropical many praeidae, with glossy, often brinds are used as money in the South Pack

ral sharks of the family Hexanchide perate seas.

shed for housing cows.

cowslyppe < OE cuslyppe : cu, cow orld primrose, Primula veris, with narsh marigold. usu. in a cattle-raising area.

coxswain. —vi. & vt.:coxed, cox or serve as conswain for. 1.1

(kok'se') [Lat.] 1. Anat. The hip or an anat. of the leg of an insect or other ched to the body. -cox'al adj. and n. [COX(A) + ALGIA.] Pain in of

ME cokkes comb, cock's comb.] 1. 1 ip resembling a cockscomb, worn by

-skom-) n., pl. -ries. Behavior typical (A) + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the

ā'kē, sāk'ē) n. [After Coxsackie, No. oviruses that produce a disease reas

ralysis n [ME cokswaynne : cok, cockbar, steers a racing shell or boat or he ewained, -swain-ing, -swaina h

tswain for. < OFr. coi < Lat. quietus.] 1. Shy in ly demure. 3. Annoyingly unwilling it i adv. -coy ness n.

n. [COY(OTE) + DOG.] A predeter wolf and a western coyote, that per United States.

> coydog Approximately 242 feet hish at shoulder

: 0<u>4</u>

naw for in noise on the o paw, for oi noise oo u

(kl-o'tē, kl'ōt') n. [Mex. Sp. < Nahuatl coyotl.] A wolflike persus animal, Canis latrans, common in western North Amer-

Janting eastward into New England.
[11-lo (koi'ətil'ō, -tē'yō, ki'ə-) n., pl. -los. [Mex. Sp., dim. of 111-10 (kor 2-turo, -te yo, ki 2-) ii., pi. -too [humboldtiana of wthwestern United States and Mexico.

(kol'p00) n., pl. -pus. [Sp. (South America) coipti < Arauca-bappu.] 1. A large beaverlike South American rodent, Myocas-1809 n. Informal. Cousin.

\*\*Bright of the state of the st eajoling. 3. To obtain by cozening. -vi. To deceive. -coz'-

slo cosy (kô'zè) [Prob. of Scand. orig.] —adi. -zi-er, -zi-est or, elest. 1. Snug and comfortable: WARM. 2. Characterized handly intimacy. 3. Informal. Characterized by close association the purposes < a cozy little arrangement > -vi. -zied. -zv. is the also sied, syring, sies. Informal. To try to get on inti-differently terms (workers cozying up to the boss) — n. pl. sies. A knitted or padded covering placed esp. over a in keep the tea hot. —co'zi-ly adv. —co'zi-ness n.

[XY00']: n. [C(ALL TO) Q(UARTERS).] Code letters used at the

coint of radio messages intended for all receivers.

of for Chromium.

(kelb) n. [ME < OE crabba:] 1. a. Any of various predomination Beachures within the order marine crustaceans of the section Brachyura within the order in odd; characterized by a broad, flattened cephalothorax covered the carapace and with the small abdomen concealed beneath it Am pairs of legs, of which the anterior pair are large and pincer-law similar related crustacean, as the hermit crab or king crab. A similar related crustacean, as the hermit crab or king crab. A borseshoe crab. 3. a. The crab louse. b. crabs. Infestation by her. 4. Crab: CANCER 4. 5. The maneuvering of an aircraft parsinto a crosswind to compensate for drift. 6. Any of various for handling or hoisting heavy weights. —v. crabbed, ting erabs.—vi. 1. To catch or hunt crass. 2. To move side-ing diagonally. 3. To direct an aircraft into a crosswind.—vi. Defined (an aircraft) partially into a crosswind to eliminate drift. To eutry or move sideways.—catch a crab. To strike the water and oar in recovering a stroke or to miss it in making one.

To find fault: CRITICIZE. -vv. 1. Informal. To interfere hand ruin. 2 Informal. To find fault with. 3. To make ill-temerab ber n.

apple n. 1. Any of several trees of the genus Pyrus, with pink, or red flowers. 2. The small, tart, edible fruit of the crab used for making jelly.

take for making jelly.

100 (krab'id) adj. [ME.] 1. Irritable and perverse; nl.

1110 2. Difficult to understand. 3. Difficult to read < crabbed

1111 priting > — crab'bed ly adv. — crab'bed ness n.

1111 priting > — crab'bi-ness n.

1111 priting > — crab'bi-ness n.

1111 priting > — crab'bi-ness n.

eactus n Christmas cactus.

Trans (krāb'grās') n. A coarse grass of the genus Digitaria,

louse n. A body louse, Phthirus pubis, that gen. infests the

rigion and causes severe itching.

stick (krāb'stik') n. 1. A stick made of crabappie wood.

(krik) v. cracked, cracking, cracks. [ME craken < OF 1. 1. To break or snap apart. 2. To make a sharp, snap bound. 3. To break without dividing into parts. 4. To change the first of the parts is cracking along at top speed > 7. Informal. To have a physical mental breakdown sinally cracked under the pressures.

To decompose into simpler compounds.—vt. 1. To cause hake a sharp, snapping sound. 2. To cause to break or split paragraph or completely. 3. To break with a sharp, snapping sound. 4. To the with a sharp sound sound in the sharp sound. 5. 2. To break open or into the shark sould be to open up for consumption or use. discover the solution to, esp. after much effort < crack the sode > 7. To cause (the voice) to crack. 8. Informal. To tell (a 7. To cause (the voice) to crack, o. injoining.
19. Informal. To cause to have a mental or physical breakdown.
To reduce (petroleum) to simpler compounds by cracking.
19. Advanced from the control of t packed down on drunken drivers — crack up. 1. To praise the control of the great team they were cracked up to be 2. To have rowreck crack up a shiny new motorcycle> 3. To have a shiny or wreck crack up a shiny new motorcycle> 3. To have a shiny or mental breakdown < cracked up under continual 4. To experience or cause to experience a great deal of

eterou out the thin the this wout the urge y young pese dible, gallop, circus

amusement < Their jokes cracked up the audience. > -n. 1. A sharp, snapping sound < the crack of rifles> 2. A partial split or break: FISSURE. 3. A slight, narrow space < a door that was opened as the control or physical impairments. crack > 4. A sharp, resounding blow. 5. A mental or physical impairment: DEFECT. 6. A cracking vocal tone or sound, as in hoarseness.
7. An attempt: chance < get a crack at serving on the council > 8. A witty or sarcastic remark. 9. A moment: instant < at the crack of dawn> —adj. Excelling in skill or achievement: FIRST-RATE <a crack sharpshooter>

crack-arjack (krák's-ják') adj. & n. Slang. var. of CRACKERJACK. crack·brain (krāk'brān') n. A foolish or insane person. -crack'brained' adj.

crack down (krák'doun') n. An act or example of cracking down.

cracked stem n. A disease of the celery plant caused by a defi-ciency of boton and marked by cracking of the stalks.

crack er (krāk'ər) n. 1. A thin, crisp wafer or biscuit, usu. of un-sweetened dough. 2. A firecracker. 3. A small cardboard cylinder covered with decorative paper and containing a favor or candy and a weak explosive that makes a sharp popping noise when a paper strip is pulled at one or both ends and torn. 4. One that cracks. crack-er-barrel (krāk'ər-bār'əl) adi. [So called because cracker

barrels were often features of country stores where such discussions were held.] Resembling or typical of an extended informal discus-

sion < cracker-barrel philosophy>
crack-er-jack (krāk'ər-jāk) also erack-a-jack (krāk'ə-) [< CRACK (first-rate) + JACK.] Slang. adj. Of excellent quality or ability: FINE. rack'er jack, crack'a jack n.

Cracker Jack. A trademark for a candied popcorn confection. crack-ers (krāk'ərz) adi. Chiefly Brit. Insane.

crack-ing (krak'ing) n. Chem. Thermal decomposition, occas. with catalysis, of a complex substance, esp. such decomposition of petroleum to extract low-boiling fractions such as gasoline. -adj. Extremely good. -adv. Informal. Extremely: very. -Used as an

crack-le (krāk'al) v. -led, -ling, -lee: [Freq. of CRACK.] —vi. 1. To make a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises <a fire crackling in the underbrush > 2. To show liveliness or brilliance <a book that crackles with wit > 3. To become covered with a network of cracks. -vt. 1. To crush (e.g., paper) with sharp, snapping sounds. 2. To cause (e.g., china) to become covered with a network of fine cracks.

-n. 1. The act or sound of crackling. 2. A network of fine cracks on the surface of glazed pottery, china, or glassware.

crack-le-ware (krak'əl-war') n. Ceramic ware made with a surface

crack-ling (krāk'ling) n. 1. Production of a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises. 2. cracklings. The crisp bits that remain after rendering fat from meat or roasting or frying the skin, esp. of a pig or a goose. crack-ly (krak'le) adj. Likely to crackle: CRISP.

crack-nel (krak'nel) n. [ME craknel] A. A crisp, hard biscuit. 2. crack-nels. Crisp bits of fried pork fat.

2. eracknels. Crisp bits of fried pork fat.

crack-pot (krāk'pōt') n. A bizarre or eccentric person.

crack-up (krāk'up') n. 1. A wreck or collision, as of an aircraft or automotive vehicle. 2. A physical or mental breakont, or automotive vehicle. 2. A physical or mental breakont, or cracy suff. [OFr. cratic < ILat. cratic < Gk. kratic < kratics, strength, power.] Government: rule <meritocracy>

cra-dle (krād'l) n. [ME cradél < OE.] 1. A small low bed for an infant, often furnished with rockers. 2. a. The earliest period of one's life <from the cradle to the grave> b. A place of origin:

BIRTHPLACE. 3. A framework of metal or wood used to support some-BIRTHPLACE. 3. A framework of metal or wood used to support something, as a ship undergoing construction or repair. 4. A framework for protecting an injured limb. 5. The part of a telephone containing the connecting switch on which the receiver and mouthpiece unit is supported. 6. a. A frame projecting above a scythe for catching grain as it is cut so that it can be laid flat. b. A scythe equipped with such a frame. 7. A low flat framework on casters, used by a mechanic working beneath a vehicle. 8. A boxlike device furnished with rockers, used for washing gold-bearing dirt. —v. dled, dling, dles.—vt. 1. To place or hold in or as if in a cradle. 2. To care for in infancy. 3. To reap (grain) with a cradle. 4. To place or support (a ship) in a cradle. 5. To wash (gold-bearing dirt) in a cradle. —vi. Obs. To lie in or as if in a gradle. To lie in or as if in a cradle. -cra'dler n

cradle cap n. Dermatitis occurring in infants and characterized by heavy yellow crusted scalp lesions.

neary yearow crustee scarp resions.

cradle-song (krādl-song, song) n. A hillaby.

craft (krāft) n. [ME < OE cræft.] 1. Skill or ability, esp. in handwork or the arts. 2. Evasive or deceptive skill: Gunt. 3. a. An occur. pation, esp. one requiring manual dexterity. b. The membership of such an occupation or trade: GUILD. 4. pl. craft. A boat, ship, or aircraft. —vt. craft-ed, craft-ing, crafts. To make by or as if by

crafts-man (krāfts'mən) n. A skilled worker who practices a craft. crafts'man-iy adj. —crafts'man-ship' n.

crafte-wom-an (krāfts'wōom'ən) n. A woman who is skilled in or practices a craft.

craft union n. A labor union limited in membership to workers engaged in the same craft.

bin, rabbi.] Of, relating to, or characteristic of rabbis or their teachings, learning, writings, or language. —rab-bin'i-cal-ly adv.

Rab-bin-ic Hebrew (ra-bin'ik) n. The Hebrew language as used

in the learned writings of esp. medieval rabbis.

rabbin ism (rab'in-iz'am) n. Rabbinical teachings and traditions rab-bin-ist (rab'in-ist) n. A strict observer of the Talmud and of rabbinical traditions. -rabbin-is'tic, rabbin-it'ic (-it'ik) adj.

rab-bit (rab'it) n., pl. rabbit or -bits. [ME rabet.] 1. A furry, longeared, burrowing mammal of the family Leporidae, including the cottontail, or the commonly domesticated Old World species Oryctolagus cuniculus. 2. A hare. 3. The fur of a rabbit or hare. 4. Welsh rabbit. -vi. -bit-ed, -bit-ing, -bits. To hunt rabbits or hares. rabbiter D.

rabbit ears pl.n. Informal. An indoor television antenna composed of two usu. adjustable rods connected to a base and swiveling apart at a V-shaped angle.

rabbit fever n. Tularemia.

rab-bit-foot clover (rab'it-foot') n. An Old World clover, Trifolium arvense, bearing pinkish-gray furlike flowers similar to rabbits'

rabbit punch n. A chopping blow to the back of the neck. rab-ble (rab'al) n. [ME, pack of animals.] 1. A tumultuous mob. 2. The lower classes

rab-ble! (rab'al) n. [Fr. rable, fire shovel < OFr. roable < Med. Lat. rotabulum < Lat. rutabulum < ruere, to rake up.] Metallurgy. 1. An iron bar with one end bent like a rake, used to skim and stir molten iron in puddling. 2. A tool or mechanically operated device similar to a rabble used in refining or roasting furnaces. -vr. -bled, -bling, -bles. To stir or skim (molten iron) with a rabble.

rab-bler (råb'lər) n. RABBLE2.

rab-ble-rous-er (rab'al-rou'zar) n. A demagogue.

Rab-e-lai-si-an (rab'a-la'ze-an, -zhan) adi. 1. Of or pertaining to François Rabelais or to his works. 2. Marked by broad caricature and

coarse, ribald humor.
Ra-bi (ru'bē) also Ra-bi-a (ro-bē'o) n. [Ar. rabf', spring.] Either the third or the fourth month of the Moslem year. - See table at CALEN-DAR.

rabid (rab'id) adj. [Lat. rabidus < rabere, to rave.] 1. Of or afflicted with rabies. 2. Fanatical: overzealous < a rabid sports fan > 3. Raging : violent <rabid hostility> -ra-bid'i-ty (13-bid'a-te, 13-), rab'id-—rabʻid∙ly adv.

ra·bies (ra'bez) n. [NLat. < Lat. rabies, rage < rabere, to rave.] An acute, infectious, often fatal viral disease of most mammals that attacks the central nervous system and is transmitted by the bite of an

infected animal. —ra'bi-et'ie (et'lk) adj.
rac-coon also ra-coon (rā-kōon') n., pl. —coons or raccoon also racoon. [Algonquian (Virginia) arathkone.] 1. A carnivorous North American mammal, Procyon lotor, with black masklike facial markings, grayish-brown fur, and a bushy black-ringed tail. 2. The fur of the raccoon. 3. An animal resembling or related to the raccoon

race1 (ras) n. [Fr., generation < Oltal. razza.] 1. A local geographic or global human population distinguished as a more or less distinct group by genetically transmitted physical characteristics. 2. Humanity as a whole. 3. A group of people united or classified together on the basis of common history, nationality, or geographic distribution <the Spanish race> 4. A genealogical line : LINEAGE. 5. Biol. a. An animal or plant population that differs from others of the same species in the frequency of hereditary traits: SUBSPECIES. b. A breed or strain, as of domestic animals. 6. A characteristic quality, as the flavot of a wine.

race2 (ras) n. [ME ras < ON rds.] 1. a. A contest of speed, as in running, driving, or riding. b. races. A scheduled series of such contests held on a regular course. 2. A rivalry or competition for supremacy < the mayoral race > 3. Rapid or steady onward movement < the race of time > 4. 2. A swift or strong current of water. b. The channel of such a current. c. An artificial channel built to transport water and utilize its energy. 5. A groove or track in which a machine part slides or rolls. 6. A slipstream. —v. raced, racing, races. —vi. 1. To compete in a contest of speed. 2. To move rapidly or at top speed 3. To run too rapidly because of decreased resistance < a motor that was racing > -vt. 1. To compete against in a race. 2. To place or enter in a race <I'll race my boat against yours. > 3. To cause (e.g., an engine with the gears disengaged) to run swiftly or too swiftly

races (ras) n. [Ofr. rais, root < Lat. radix.] A root, esp. of ginger.

race-course (rās'kôrs') n. A racetrack.

race-horse (ras'hors') n. A horse bred and trained to race raceme (rā-sēm', ra-) n. [Lat. racemus, a bunch of grapes.] Bot. An inflorescence in which stalked flowers are arranged singly along a central stem, as in the lily of the valley.

ra-ce-mic (13-st-mik, -st-mik, 13-) adj. Of or relating to a chemical compound containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory isomers so that it does not rotate the plane of incident polarized light. -rac'e-mism' (rās'a-mīz'am, rā-sē'-) n.

cemic acid n. An optically inactive form of tartaric acid, C4H4O4-H2O, that can be separated into dextrorotatory and levorotat-

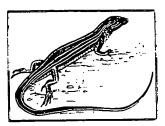
ory components and is occas, found in grape juice during winmaking.

ra-ce-mi-form (rā-sē'mo-fôrm') adj. Bot. Racemelike in form. rac-e-mi-za-tion (rās'a-mi-zā'shan) n. Conversion of an optically active substance to a racemic form.

racemosus, full of clusters < turi mus, bunch of grapes.] 1. Bot. Resembling or growing in a racem-2. Anat. Having a structure of clustered parts < racemose glands rac'e-mose'ly adv.

racer (ra'sar) n. 1. One that engages in races or is capable of great speed. 2. A swift, nonvenomous North American snake of the genus

race riot n. A riot caused by racial hatred or unrest. race-run-ner (rās'run'ar) n. A swift, highly active New World he ard of the genus Cnemidophorus.



9 inches long including tail

race-track (rās'trāk') n. An often oval course designed for racin, race·way (rās'wā') n. 1. RACE2 4c. 2. A usu. rectangular conduit ii. a building for safeguarding electric wires. 3. A racetrack.

ra-chis (rā'kis) n., pl. -chis-es or -chi-des (-ko-dēz') [NLat. < 1.3 rhakhis, backbone.] Biol. A main axis or shaft, as the spinal column.

or the central stem of an inflorescence. —ra'chi-al adi.
ra-chi-tis (ra-ki'tis) n. [Gk. rhakhitis, disease of the spine < rhai

his, spine.] Rickets.—ra-chit'ie (-kit'ik) adj.
ra-cial (ra'shal) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a race of ethnic group. 2. Of or existing between different races or ethnic

cracial harmony - ra'cial-ly adv.

racial ism (rash-lizem) n. Chiefly Brit. var. of RACISM.
racing form n. A printed program giving data about horse races. ra-cism (m'siz'om) n. 1. The notion that one's own ethnic stock superior. 2. Prejudice or discrimination based on racism. —rac'ist rack! (rik) n. [ME rakke, prob. < MDu., framework.] 1. A frame work or stand intended to hold or display certain articles, esp.: a. A triangular frame for arranging billiard balls at the start of a gamb. A receptacle for livestock feed. c. A frame for holding bombs in an aircraft. d. An upright framework for holding cases of printing type or galley proof. 2. A toothed bar designed to mesh with another toothed machine part, as a gearwheel or pinion. 3. An instrument of torture for stretching and gradually dislocating the victim's built 4. a. Intense anguish. b. A cause of intense anguish. 5. A set of and lers. -vt. racked, racking, racks. 1. To place (e.g., billiard halls, in a rack. 2. To torture by means of the rack. 3. To torment < l'anracked my body. > 4. To strain with great effort < racked their brains over the puzzle > —on the rack. Under great stress or strain -rack up. Slang. To accumulate or score < rack up points

rack<sup>2</sup> (rāk) n. [Orig. unknown.] Either of two gaits of horses, the pace or the single-foot. -vi. racked, racking, racks. To go in move in a rack

racks (rak) n. [ME rak, prob. of Scand. orig.] A thin or broken layer of wind-driven clouds. -vi. racked, rack-ing, racks. To be drives. by the wind, as clouds.

rack4 (rak) n. [Var. of WRACE1.] Destruction < rack and ruin usage: In modern usage, rack is an acceptable variant of wract meaning "severe damage." Thus, it is correct to write either rack and ruin or wrack and ruin.

rack<sup>6</sup> (rāk) vi. racked, rack-ing, racks. [ME rakken < OPtov arracar < raca, stems and husks of grapes.] To drain (cider or wine from the dregs.

racké (rák) n. [Prob. < RACK!.] 1. A wholesale rib cut of lamb in tween the shoulder and the loin. 2. A crown roast of lamb. rack and pinion n. A device for the interconversion of linear

and rotary motion, consisting of a pinion and a mated rack.

rack-et<sup>2</sup> also rac-quet (rāk'īt) n. [OFr. raquette < Ar. rāhr: palm of the hand.] 1. A piece of sports equipment consisting of a round or oval frame with a network of tightly laced strings and a handle, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock. 2. A wooden paddle, as one used in table tennis. 3. rackets (sing. in number). A game sum lar to tennis, played in a four-walled court.

äpay är care äfather èpet èbe hw which i pi: ī tie îr pier o pot o toe o paw, for oi noise oo tool

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